

# Converting Colors

YUV(86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(86.0440, -6.9237,  
-19.3326)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	406448
RGB	64, 100, 72
RGB Percent	25%, 39%, 28%
CMY	0.7490, 0.6078, 0.7176
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.28, 0.61
HSL	133°, 22%, 32%
HSV	133°, 36%, 39%
XYZ	7.8412, 10.6722, 7.7776
YIQ	86.0440, -12.4680, -16.3400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

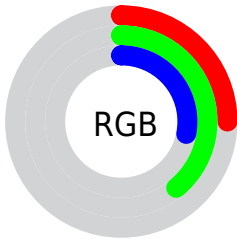
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	64, 93, 100
Decimal	4219976
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.02, -19.50, 11.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 22.839, 148.647
Yxy	10.6722, 0.2982, 0.4059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282410056 (0xFF406448)
YUV	86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326
Hunter-Lab	32.6684, -14.3251, 8.7523

# Details

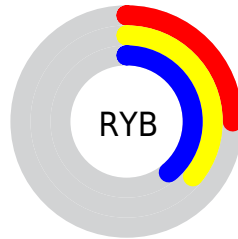
The YUV color **86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **77.9560, 6.9237, 19.3326**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.2180, -7.5025, -20.3622**, and **39.6850, -5.7607, -19.0177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.1420, -8.9440, -24.6805**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9460, -4.9034, -13.9846**.

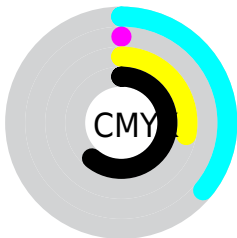
# Distribution



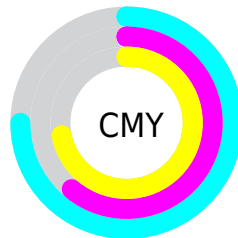
- Red (25%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.0440, -6.9237,  
-19.3326

86.0440, -6.9237,  
-19.3326

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

62.4570, -6.6343,  
-18.8178

136.2180, -7.5025,  
-20.3622

39.6850, -5.7607,  
-19.0177

162.6910, -8.2287,  
-20.7770

19.1260, -7.9501,  
-16.7735

189.6910, -8.2287,  
-20.7770

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

217.8650, -8.8074,  
-21.8066

241.7560, -6.7817,  
-18.2030

253.5050, 0.7370,

-3.0739

■ 86.0440, -6.9237,  
-19.3326

■ 86.0440, -6.9237,  
-19.3326

■ 82.1420, -8.9440,  
-24.6805

■ 89.9460, -4.9034,  
-13.9846

■ 78.2400, -10.9643,  
-30.0285

■ 93.8480, -2.8831,  
-8.6367

■ 74.4520, -12.5478,  
-35.4764

■ 97.6360, -1.2995,  
-3.1888

■ 70.5500, -14.5681,  
-40.8243

■ 101.5380, 0.7208,  
2.1592

■ 66.6480, -16.5885,  
-46.1723

■ 105.4400, 2.7411,  
7.5071

■ 62.7460, -18.6088,  
-51.5202

■ 109.3420, 4.7614,  
12.8551

■ 61.2080, -19.3295,  
-53.6794

■ 113.1300, 6.3449,  
18.3030

■ 117.0320, 8.3652,  
23.6509

■ 120.9340, 10.3855,  
28.9989

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.7920, -14.6875, -2.4486



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



82.0940, 3.8977, -36.9164

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



89.0200, 19.7101, -21.9425



93.1950, -8.9701, 30.5240

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



77.9560, 6.9237, 19.3326

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



94.0620, -0.5236, 28.0096



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



93.0120, 15.2771, -0.0105

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



82.3010, 20.0646, -42.3600



94.5860, 8.0921, 17.9031



92.1420, -15.3530, 24.4315



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



79.3900, 11.6397, -46.8230



94.5860, 8.0921, 17.9031



93.2920, -6.0600, 30.4389

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



124.5600, -2.7411, -7.5071



93.5040, -14.5455, -1.3190



62.9240, -1.4415, -4.3183



194.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326



108.3540, -10.5275, -30.1285



88.0960, 0.9387, -21.1322



49.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740



70.4690, -21.9232, -61.8013



148.2100, -46.4455, -129.9802



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



77.9560, 6.9237, 19.3326



95.7600, 10.9643, 30.0285



75.9040, -0.9387, 21.1322



47.9510, 1.0102, 2.6740



44.5310, 21.9232, 61.8013



93.7900, 46.4455, 129.9802



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

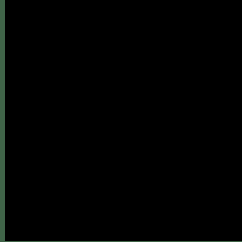
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326.



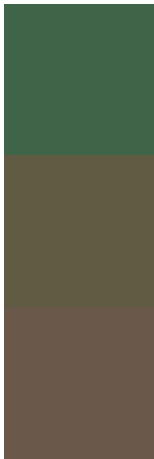
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326.

-19.3326.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326

### Protanopia

90.4710, -11.0782, 6.6029

### Deuteranopia

91.9000, -8.3317, 12.3657



## Tritanopia

89.1380, 7.3270, -16.7840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326

## Protanomaly

88.7580, -9.7407, -2.4188

## Deuteranomaly

89.6490, -7.7150, 1.1848

## Tritanomaly

87.7590, 2.0908, -17.3286

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326

## Achromatopsia

86.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

85.9730, -2.4517, -6.9923

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(64, 100, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 100, 72)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 100, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 100, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(64, 100, 72) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 100, 72) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 100, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 100, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 100, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 100,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 86.0440, -6.9237, -19.3326 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 100, 72) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 100,  
72) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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